THE

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

IN all governmental associations there will unfortunately *creep* in individuals totally void of those principles requisite for their duration. An universal disinterestedness in all the members of any society can never be supposed, without sacrificing reason and experience to prejudice and error. Men are seldom similar, and less seldom patriots; their virtue is seldom the same, and seldom uncorrupted. Hence the good of a nation is frequently defeated, and her very existence destroyed by the depravity and malice of a disaffected individual.

In popular governments the passions are, in a peculiar manner, excited with the celebrated notion of equality buzzing round their heads, intoxicated by vanity, and eager to appear in public situation, the most illiterate arrogantly demand the most important offices. Their claims are necessarily rejected, and their passions are consequently roused; incapable of participating in the administration, they are determined to exult in the dissolution of government; all the low artifices of the vulgar, all the desperate attempts of the abandoned, are immediately practised. The public streets are infected with inconsistent harangues, while the public presses labour with inflammatory sentiments demonstrative of the depravity of their authors, and directly tending to condemn the necessary measures of government; by such low, such diabolical artifice, the unsuspecting members of society are frequently duped, and the melancholy fall of a nation is too frequently effected.

These observations were occasioned by the appearance of petulent scribblers in the various papers of the United States; men who seem to be as destitute of abilities, as of virtue; and destined rather for the menial services of life, than for the exalted offices of National Counsellors. Whether they are some of those, who through weakness of virtue and intellect, have been unnoticed in the distribution of offices, and in consequence of it are determined to involve America in anarchy and war; or some of those, who immersed in poverty by imprudence, wish to collect a fortune in the loss of their country; or some of those, who through vanity, ignorance and impertinence, are led publicly to impeach administration, and to dictate a system of conduct inconsistent with policy or reason; or some of those, who through an itch for scribbling, crowd the papers with laboured nonsense, upon the fate of nations, with the names only of which they are acquainted. Whether they are of one or of the other of these is immaterial; they all tend to the same point, and characterize the same party. But let us, if possible, examine the observations of these matchless politicians, with coolness and moderation.

Whether the honour and security of America demand a war is a question of importance, the affirmative of which requires other support than the simple assertion of clamorous prejudice. Her situation at the present period is indeed critical, and almost novel in the history of nations. Her commerce is restricted, her revenue consequently diminished. Yet these are disadvantages which must necessarily flow from an almost general war; they are great, but cannot be lasting; necessity will force despotism to remove these barriers, policy taught her to oppose. When armies are deciding the fate of Europe, can America vainly imagine to avoid the shock? When those nations, with whom her commercial connections are formed, are involved in war, can she fondly expect to reap all the advantages of a general peace? certainly not. But that America, merely with a view of removing these temporary shackles upon her commerce, should launch forth into a war with three-fourths of Europe, is an idea so widely distant from policy, as to have originated in the brains of ignorant, interested individuals only. Reason would have taught them, that the lesser should be preferred to the greater evil; that the necessary restrictions on commerce, that the depredations of piratical individuals, which must shortly be discontinued, should never involve America in a war which would finally terminate in her own destruction. But even if these disadvantages were greater, if the prospect of their being speedily removed were lowering, still would prudence dictate the present a suitable period for war? Would not the very facts produced by these mercenary scribblers operate against one? When the instruments of death were spreading indiscriminate carnage on our frontiers, could we with consistency expose a defenceless coast to the cannon of Europe? Yes, say they, the French will protect us. With an army of 500,000 Americans, with the powerful navy of France, under the philosophic, political and military guidance, of this fraternity of Marats, we might without doubt subjugate the universe; nay even effectuate the conquest of the moon. But that the French nation should sacrifice their security to their affection; should strip their own coast, and traverse the wide Atlantic, to guard that of America, is an idea that could originate with such great politicians as those only. It is a project so vastly important, so big with mighty consequences, as to produce them an indisputable title to *Midas's ears*.

If then the general interest of America is opposed to war, ought it to be prosecuted when the clamorous voice of the interested only demand it? If neither national policy nor security render the arbitration of the sword necessary, can the imaginary interests of a few individuals, founded on knavery, disappointment and ambition, possess the least claim to its decision? As war in some degree severs the bonds of civil association, and relaxes the necessary rigour of justice, it should never be engaged in but with firmness, caution and deliberation, to punish unwarrantable insult, to defend the most sacred rights, and to prevent the most dangerous consequences. But when a nation merely to avoid insults, which can only be temporary, and to glut the ravenous appetites of disaffected, turbulent and ignorant individuals, commences hostilities, evidently in opposition to every principle of policy, nay at the risque of her glory and existence, it may well be termed a national quixotism! a political wonder!

That the English nation have sunk in the scale of respectability; that they have lost their opulence with their patriotism; that they are guided by the harmless hand of an idiot; that the extinguishment of liberty was the motive of the despots combined against France; that these despots have destined America a victim to unsatiated ambition; that George III. is both possessed of the weakness of a fool, and the ingenious subtility of the prince of pandemonium; that finally he is not even a *gentleman*, are facts presumptively insisted on by a certain *Hopkins* and others, though imperfectly ascertained by the world. Whether the extinguishment of liberty drew the despots into their league against France requires some consideration; here let unprejudiced reason survey the situation of these powers, and let candour determine their probable motive. The ties of consanguinity, connected the Austrian Emperor with the French monarch; in the fate of the latter, the former was consequently interested. When therefore the enthusiasm of Frenchmen stifled their reason, when their inhumanity tarnished their revolutionary glory, when their ill timed benevolence led them to condemn the civil imperfections of neighbouring kingdoms; then Austria, to rescue the monarch, and to protect her internal government from the interference of Frenchmen, embarked in an offensive war against the French nation. Though England was called into a defensive, it was a desirable one. The voice of national discontent had long sounded in the ears of the ministry; the people had been duped into servile obedience, and were determined upon a change. The ministry were apprehensive of consequences, and were resolved to disappoint them. They therefore prosecuted the war against France, with a view of drowning the reformation in confusion, and of diverting the attention of the people from the perfectionating of civil government to the success of contending armies; the assistance granted to America was still in their recollection, and was without doubt an additional motive to military operations. Such was the situation of these powers; though cherished liberty might have contracted the frowns of some, yet the general motive was different. If then the extinguishment of French liberty was not the motive of these despots, how can America possibly be involved in their resentment? And even if liberty had produced the combination, still the rational, philosophic liberty of Americans, would be secure. That liberty only could have offended them, which, through proximity of situation, threatened their territories with her approach; their unauthorized power, with an overthrow.

These sentiments will perhaps displease the disaffected members of the American association. As they oppose the rude tempest of passion, as they condemn the mad policy of those who are eager for war, they will perhaps meet with the honourable invectives of mercenary scribblers; but an acquaintance with their views, their motives, and their abilities, has long since taught the author to despise their exertions. To the virtuous they cannot be offensive, and from the virtuous only he seeks for approbation. He was resolved to avoid unmeaning panegyrics on the English nation on the one hand, and impertinent, impolitic reflections, on the other. He was resolved neither to censure the extravagance, nor to applaud the virtue of Frenchmen. He was determined to approbate the measures of American government, and in the most pointed terms to condemn an unjustifiable war, which would be prosecuted with carnage, and would terminate in the destruction of national glory and existence.

CLEARCHUS.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, *January* 21.

THE Committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report, stating the several facts relative to the memorial of the Captains of sundry French vessels, which put into the ports of the United States last summer, with passengers from the island of St. Domingo; the Captains prayed for an exemption of the usual duties, as they were altogether compelled by unavoidable circumstances to take refuge in these ports. The Committee recommended legislative interposition in their favour.

Ordered that the above report lie for consideration.

The memorial of several volunteers engaged in the service of the United States in the years 1775 and 1776, on the expedition to Canada, was presented, read and referred to the Secretary for the department of war.

The prayer of their petition was for compensation for personal services.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourn, of Rhode-Island, the memorial of the people called Quakers, at their yearly meeting in the State aforesaid, read the 20th inst. was referred to Mr. Trumbull of Connecticut, Mr. Ward of Massachusetts, Mr. Giles of Virginia, Mr. Talbot of the State of New-York, and Mr. Grove of North-Carolina, to consider the same, and report thereon to the House.

A message from the President of the United States, was received by Mr. Dambridge, his Secretary, covering some communications relative to the collection of the duties imposed by law on spirits, distilled within the United States, and a copy of the laws passed in the territory of the United States—north west and south-west, of the river Ohio.—Laid on the table.

The amendments proposed by the Committee of the whole House the 20th instant to the bill, for compleating and better supporting the military establishment of the United States were taken up, on adopting which a desultory debate took place, and continued nearly to the hour of adjournment, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Giles reported the bill for establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 22.

The Committee appointed to examine into the causes and report on the expediency of the excess in the sums of several items in the estimate of appropriations, beyond former statements, brought in a report yesterday—the substance of which is that no diminution ought to be made from the estimate as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Speaker also laid before the House yesterday, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a communication from the Commissioner of the Revenue, relative to the duty on distilled spirits.

After reading and referring several petitions, the House took into consideration the amendments agreed to by the Committee of the Whole to the military establishment bill.

The amendment by striking out the section which provides for granting years half pay to the officers and soldiers, being read, occasioned some debate.

Mr. Smith of Maryland said, that he hoped this clause would not be struck out. He had little to say, but what he had already remarked. The officers were leaving the service very fast; and if something was not done for the army, we shall soon see an end of it. No respect whatever was shewed by the other citizens to the American uniform.

Mr. Clark said that certain members of that House on every question were fond of perpetuity. Officers who could not live upon their pay, could live no where. The back woods were not the place to spend much money. It was well known that there was another cause of complaint, which dispersed the officers.

Mr. Forrest thought it necessary to keep in the clause. He had been informed by several officers, that want of adequate pay was a very great objection to staying in the army.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he was glad to hear gentlemen speak out, and acknowledge that there were other causes of dissatisfaction. None of his correspondents in the army had told him so. But he believed that there were such other causes. As to spending money, the back woods were an excellent place for that, as the officers had frequently to pay four times the common price for articles there. He did not believe that next summer, we should have three effective companies in the army. He had given up all hopes of that army long ago, and the rejection of this clause would just finish it.

The question was determined for striking out the clause, by yeas and nays—Yeas 64; Nays 24.

Mr. Irvine moved an amendment to the section which provides for a donation of 200 acres of land, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. This amendment provides that a Major General shall be entitled to 1500—a Brigadier-General 1200—a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant 1000—a Major 750—a Captain 500—acres each. This land to be granted at the end of three years, in the neighbourhood of the military posts, provided a settlement be begun within one year after the date of the grant—the settlement to continue one year thereafter.

Mr. Smith of Maryland observed, that it would be useless to say, that the mode of distributing lands, would be settled by a future Congress. The soldiers knew that Congress had once cheated them. They would not distinguish between one Congress and another, but would naturally expect to be cheated by Congress again. But tell the army that the President, that General Washington is to give them lands, and then they will believe it. In that way, the clause would be of no service.

This motion received a small amendment, and after considerable debate was agreed on.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating statements respecting the duties on distilled spirits. Also, sundry laws which have been passed by the government north-west of the Ohio.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of the letter formerly mentioned as omitted, when the communications between the British Minister, and the Secretary of State, were printed. On motion of Mr. Smith, S. C. 500 copies of this letter are to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary for the Department of War, announcing the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of peace with the Creek Indians, by the agency and interposition of Mr. Seagrove, Agent for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department.

A message from the President of the United States was received, by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, covering some extracts of letters from the American Minister in London. These were read and purported, that England is desirous of continuing on friendly terms with this country; that the American sufferers will receive satisfaction; also, an extract from their Court of Admiralty, relative to freight, &c. and the conduct to be observed towards the neutral powers. That Genoa and Tuscany are forced from their neutrality by a squadron of British and Spanish ships of war, which entered their ports, and captured several French vessels; and that vessels from Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, were obliged to perform a quarantine of 14 days.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Europ[illegible] Intelligence.

WARSAW (Poland) Sept. 29.

THE laſt letters from Grodno of the 25th inſt. prove, that our conjectures with regard to the final event of negociation with Pruſſia were not groundleſs. It ended as it began, or rather ſurpaſſed all the violences exerciſed on the 2d of this month.

On the 3d the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, early in the morning, opened this negociation, by arreſting four members of the Diet, viz. Kraimodembſki, of Liva, Szydlouſki, of Aloc, Mikeiſki, of Wyzogrod, and Shayniſk, of Lomza; whom he ſent off immediately under a guard to the reſpective places they repreſent.

Next, he ordered two battalions of grenadiers with three pieces of cannon, to ſurround and block up all the avenues and gates of the caſtle.

After theſe preliminaries, the ſitting of the Diet began. Its formal opening was ſtrongly oppoſed, on the ground of a former decree, that no deliberations ſhould ceaſe, whenever any violent act ſhould be employed againſt a member of the legiſlative body.

In conſequence, before the reading of the ambaſſador's note was allowed, two deputations were ſucceſſively ſent to him, to demand the liberty of the arreſted members. They were anſwered both verbally and by note, with abſolute refuſal. The notes were thrown back. The houſe conceived itſelf to be in a paſſive ſtate, as being under foreign arms and deprived of a free deliberation, would not proceed for many hours on any buſineſs, during which time they witneſſed a moſt diſtreſſing and humiliating ſcene: a Ruſſian General, ſtrutting to and fro in the middle of the Senate, in preſence of the King on the throne, perſuading and menacing alternately, the members to ſign unconditionally the demands of the King of Pruſſia.

Five hours were ſpent in this manner; at laſt, on the motion of Count Aukwitz, Nuncio of Cracow, it was agreed to make a ſolemn declaration, or proteſt, againſt the violent meaſures employed by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador on the 2d of September, and this day; and that to prove a total inactivity of the Diet, inſtead of expreſſing their ſentiments in the uſual manner either by voting or acclamation, they ſhould keep a mournful ſilence when the marſhal ſhould propoſe the project in queſtion. This was accordingly adopted.

Thus was obtained the conſent to a ceſſion, which is to juſtify it in the eyes of Europe and poſterity. Thus ended the extraordinary negociation, unexampled in the annals of Diplomatic hiſtory: and this, in conſequence, was ſigned the treaty of ſeiſion of our provinces to Pruſſia.

The three notes of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador preſented that day, are curious and ſingular—they will be known to the public. The proteſt, however, of the Diet, ought to be particularly noted by the preſent generation and all poſterity.

Declaration of the Diet.

"Surrounded cloſely by foreign troops on the 2d of this month, threatened with further invaſion of the territory of the republic by the Pruſſian armies, to its uttermoſt ruin, and oppreſſed by innumerable violences, the States in Diet aſſembled, were forced to give leave to their deputation of ſigning the impoſed treaty, with addition of a few clauſes, and ſuch only as the dictating power itſelf ſeemed, in pity to approve of. But with grief and ſurpriſe, we find by the ſad experience of this day, that the court of Berlin is not ſatisfied therewith. We ſee freſh acts of violence foregoing a new project upon us; and in order to ſupport it, the ſame preponderant power, not contented with inveſting the place of our deliberations by an armed force, with addreſſing to us notes full of menaces—ſeizes from among us, and carries off our members; and, by an unexampled proceeding, keeps us, the king, bent under the weight of age, and under ſo manifold calamities; and us, the ſtates of the Republic, confined and impriſoned in the Senate.

"Thus ſituated, we do declare in the moſt ſolemn manner, that, unable to prevent, even with the riſk of our lives, the effects of the oppreſſive force, we leave to our poſterity, happier perhaps than ourſelves, thoſe means of ſaving our dear country, whereof we are bereft at preſent, and that the project ſent to us by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, though contrary to our laws, wiſhes, and opinions, forced by the above means to accept—we do accept.

Done at Grodno the 24th of September, 1793.

(Signed and ingroſſed in the public records according to law.)

LAST MOMENTS OF THE LATE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

WHEN ſhe heard her ſentence read, ſhe did not ſhew the ſmalleſt alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without ſaying a ſingle word to the judges or to the people. It was then half paſt four in the morning, Oct. 16. The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the priſon of the Conciergerie.

At five o'clock the Generale was beat. At ſeven the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted on the ſquares, and at the extremeties of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution. At ten o'clock numerous patroules paſſed through the ſtreets.

At half paſt eleven in the morning, Marie Antoinette was brought out of the priſon, dreſſed in a white diſhabelle. Like other malefactors, ſhe was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution.

Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Beſides her diſhabelle, ſhe wore a very ſmall white cap. Her back was turned to the horſe's tail.

During her trial ſhe wore a dreſs of a white and black mixture.

On her right, upon the cart, was ſeated the Executioner; upon the left, a Conſtitutional Prieſt, belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dreſſed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a bob wig. The cart was eſcorted by numerous detachments of horſe and foot. Henriot, Rouhin and Boulanger, Generals of the Revolutionary Army, preceded by the reſt of the ſtaff officers, rode before the cart.

An immenſe mob, eſpecially women, crowded the ſtreets, inſulted the Queen, and vociferated, "Long live the Republic!" She ſeldom caſt her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with a cold indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men which lined the ſtreets in double ranks.

The ſufferings which ſhe ſuſtained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and the hair on her forehead appeared as white as ſnow.

The Queen, without anguiſh or bigotry, was ſpeaking to the Prieſt ſeated by her ſide. Her ſpirits were neither elevated nor depreſſed; ſhe ſeemed quite inſenſible to the ſhouts of "Vive la Republique!" She even ſhewed a kind of ſatisfaction in looking for the moment which might rid her of her miſerable exiſtence.

When ſhe paſſed through the ſtreet called Rue St. Honore, ſhe ſometimes attentively looked at the inſcriptions of the words "Liberty" and "Equality" affixed to the outſide of the houſes.

She aſcended the ſcaffold with ſeeming haſte and impatience, and then fixed her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her greatneſs.

At half paſt twelve o'clock the guillotine ſevered her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and ſhewed the blood ſtreaming head from the four different corners of the ſcaffold, which is ſhewn only from one ſide in all other common executions. The mob inſtantly vociferated, "Long live the Republic!"

A young man who dipped his pocket handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and preſſed it with veneration to his breaſt, was inſtantly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

The corpſe of the ill fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick lime, in the church-yard called de la Madelaine, where Louis XVI. was buried in the ſame manner.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

October 23.

Barrere announced, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, that the war in La Vendee had entirely concluded. He then read a letter, from Thureau, Bourbotte, and Chaudieu, which was received with repeated acclamations. This letter ſtated the capture of Chatillon, the poſſeſſion of Tiranges, the burning of Mortagne, and the ſurrender of Cholet. The Royaliſts were then purſued to Beaupreaux, where they were again defeated. A powder mill, thirty barrels of ſalt petre, a large quantity of ſulphur, ſome boxes of grape ſhot, were found here, with caiſſons, corn and flour, in abundance.

They were next followed to St. Florent, their laſt retreat, where, in order to paſs the Loire, they crowded into boats, the greater part of which were loſt.

One of the Chiefs, named Beauchamp, who was wounded at Cholet, and carried in a litter, expired on the other ſide of the river Delpech, another of their Chiefs, was mortally wounded.

At St. Florent 40 cheſts, and many pieces of cannon, were found, which the Royaliſts had thrown into the Loire, not being able to carry them off. This town contained large magazines of corn.

Independently of the priſoners delivered at Mortagne, Cholet, Chatillon, and Beaupreaux, 5,000 patriots were ſet at liberty, who were detained at St. Florent. The number of Republicans delivered, amounts to more than 8,000.

The Aſſembly, upon the Reporter's propoſition, decreed—"That the news of the deſtruction of the rebels of La Vendee, ſhould be ſent immediately, by Couriers Extraordinary, to all the armies and Departments.

November 4.

St. Juſt and Le Bas writ from the army of the Rhine that they are buſy in clearing the corps of officers of improper perſons: that the number of patriots among them is very inconſiderable; and that a previous meaſure of this nature would have ſaved the lines of Weiſſembourgh. They further obſerve, that they have received a trumpet from the enemy, by which they ſent the following anſwer: "The French Republic receives nothing from its enemies; nor ſends them any thing but lead bullets."

PARIS, November 7.

Yeſterday, on the ſame ſcaffold on which Egalite ſuffered, was likewiſe executed Couſtard, another deputy of the Convention.

Nov. 8. Perigny, a joint commiſſioner, who advocated ſo much the promotion of Admiral Tregolt, has been guillotined, after having been convicted of treachery in the affair of Toulon.

Twelve companies of gunners, two ſquadrons of cavalry, and three battalions of the Revolutionary army, ſet out from Paris yeſterday. Their deſtination is for the camp before Toulon.

LONDON, November 14.

The commiſſions of bankruptcy recorded in the London Gazette ſince the month of February laſt, amount to 312—and the ſum for which they ſtopped payment is computed far to exceed the total amount of the coined money in Great-Britain!!

Madame Roland is at preſent on her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.—Her behaviour is firm, and her anſwers to the queſtions put to her, evince much preſence of mind.

The fate of Madame Elizabeth, of France, we fearfully apprehend, is approaching to a ſpeedy deciſion.—She has already been denounced, in the Jacobin Club; a ſymptom which has hitherto, in almoſt every inſtance, proved fatal. The principal charges againſt her are, that ſhe accompanied her brother in his flight to Varennes, and that ſhe gave her advice and ſanction to all his Counter-Revolutionary proceedings!

BALTIMORE, January 20

It is with pleaſure we obſerve, from Mr. Jefferſon's report on the commerce of the United States, that France has been more liberal in yielding this country advantages in trade, than any other foreign power. Yet even France lays our trade under reſtrictions which may be denominated ſevere. The truth is, our trade is at the mercy of all nations that have navies to protect their navigation. They admit our veſſels into their ports when they pleaſe, and ſhut them out when they pleaſe. They lay what duties they pleaſe on our exports to their countries, and on our tonnage. They dictate what we may carry to their markets and what not; and in fine, they treat us like children. [illegible] ould to God all the tyrannical governments of Europe, and all their little, narrow, ſelfiſh, jealous ſyſtems of policy, might be ſwept away with the beſom of deſtruction. America would ſet them a glorious example, and proclaim to all the world that her ports were open to the induſtry, the enterprize and the commerce of all nations; and that a mutual exchange of commodities ſhould be permitted without the leaſt reſtriction.

PHILADELPHIA, January [illegible]

Laſt Tueſday evening arrived in this town Colonel Oſwald, from Havre-de-Grace, which place he left the 9th of Nov. We hear that Mr. Oſwald has bro't deſpatches for the Secretary of State, and M. Genet.

A ſhip of 18 guns is arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, from Breſt in ſeven weeks.

JANUARY 31.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated January 23.

"The Captain of the brig Rover, which left Gibraltar the 1ſt of Dec. ſays 11 ſail of American veſſels are carried into Algiers; this is a dreadful affair, but what are we to do to avert ſuch calamities?

"Letters from Jeremie of December 31, ſay our brig was ſtill there unloading her cargo ſlowly—her hands obtained proteſtions as Britiſh ſubjects, which prevented her going to Havannah. Pork 20 dols. Beef 15—Flour 7—but all ſlow.

"An expedition had gone againſt Port-au-Prince and Leogane."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated January 19.

"The packet the ſloop of war is charged with, is directed to the commanding naval officer, who is now at Annapolis.—We do not know, if this packet contains deſpatches, either for Congreſs or Mr. Genet. The maſter did not know her deſtination, till ſhe got to ſea.

"The French ſhips are ordered to be in readineſs, and from what I can learn, a ſtrong convoy is coming out for them."

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at New-York, to the Inſurance Company of North-America, dated the 28th inſtant.

"A veſſel has arrived from Gibraltar, in 35 days. The Algerine fleet ſailed again 27th November. I have not ſeen the Captain, to know what force. He ſaw Com. Humphreys at Gibraltar, who upon the fleet's ſailing again, had laid aſide his intention of going to Algiers. He brings a confirmation of the capture of the Preſident, ſhip Hope of New-York, and ſhip Thomas, of Boſton."

NEW-YORK, January 25.

The Times, a London paper, of Nov. 14, ſays—"Thomas Paine has left Paris and ſailed for America, the aſylum for all emigrant politicians."

Extract of a letter, from London, to an Anglo American in this city.

London, Sept. 30, 1793.

"Your excellent letter, containing a very pleaſing account of your reception in America, together with your general obſervations on the noble ſimplicity of republican manners, and the beauties of the country, raiſed in my mind a tet of feelings more ardent and more ſublime than I had felt for ſome time—for you well know the miſerable din and clang of politics which conſtantly aſſault our ears, and cruelly our feelings here—our beſt faces grin but a ghaſtly ſmile compared with yours.

"I obſerve your mind (ſo accuſtomed to political inveſtigation) feels a generous expanſe in that clime which is congenial to your nature. I cannot conſider you as an *exotic* in America, you are a *native* of that pure air of freedom which they breathe. Your interview with the Preſident George Waſhington muſt have afforded you the moſt exalted pleaſure—I recognized in the true features of that illuſtrious man, whoſe character throws into ſhade moſt of the ſplendid names in the world, and I formed a wiſh to enjoy the ſame gratification at ſome future period.

"I think I witneſs the noble ſimplicity of your public aſſemblies in that rational and dignified method of buſineſs which you ſo well deſcribe: diſdaining the *poſture* and *artifice* of ſome European governments, they never feel what is called the *ſtate neceſſity* of practiſing them. One of the peculiar excellencies of your government is, that it affords few temptations to alienate the *governors* from their duty, and few means of rendering corruption palatable to the *governed*. In the preſent imperfect ſtate of man, we muſt produce virtue by deſtroying the allurements of vice. I apply this remark to our political ſyſtems—remember the infamy of *election jobs* in a country you once knew—not only the *elected* but the *electors* become corrupt: they, like the poiſon that corrodes their own vitals; there is action and reaction of vice between government and the people, which produces a *body of iniquity* that pollutes the whole land. The excellence of your conſtitutions will, I doubt not, produce oppoſite effects—the opportunity of debaſing each other will ſeldom occur.

"I am far from ſuppoſing that in an *improved ſtate of ſociety* ſuch comparatively low motives to public virtue will be neceſſary. The relative duties of ſociety will be ſo well underſtood, the ideas of general juſtice ſo ſtrong in the human character, and the divine principle of doing to others as we wiſh they ſhould do unto us, be ſo operative that the practice of it will be univerſal. At preſent we are only *Children* in practical *knowledge*, and *babes* in the *practice* of it. The great principle, that *the only end of good government is the happineſs of the governed*, will, like the ſea of eternal truth, eventually ſwallow up the ſtreams of error and corruption, and produce a ſum total of human felicity not yet to be calculated.

"You riſe at preſent a happy *earneſt* of this felicity in America, and I know of no country more likely to realize thoſe enjoyments. The providence of God, ſoon after its diſcovery, pointed it out as an aſylum for thoſe brave and perſecuted Worthies, of whom Europe was not worthy [illegible] and a partaker of the ſame benign [illegible] try. ALL [illegible] ſhores, that we come [illegible] brieſ [illegible] chaſed its [illegible]

...ſerved one diſtinguiſhed Patriot through ...onteſt to conduct her to the joys of peace ...nment! We may juſtly anticipate the ...g thy extenſive climes explored and peopled by unnumbered millions, all under the dominion of that Prince, whoſe goſpel ſpeaks peace on earth and good will towards men!

"*Ariſtocracies* and *Heirarchies* already ſtand agaſt to hear that your country affords ſuch beneſits to man without *their* benign influence. To hear the wild and arrogant boaſts of ſome reſpecting their particular conſtitutions; you would think that nature would not ... her accuſtomed bounties but where *they exiſt*; and yet ... underſtand *your rivers flow*, and the earth holds not *back* her increaſe.

"I congratulate your country on the acceſſion of learning and talents which it will receive by the arrival of Mr. Cooper, late of Mancheſter; He has failed, and I ſuppoſe will ſoon be with you; and I believe Dr. Prieſtley is fully determined to croſs the atlantic in the ſpring.—What a number of wiſe and virtuous citizens will America receive from the late perſecutions! They will doubtleſs add much to its wealth and proſperity. I ſay to you, not with the authority, but in the language of an apoſtle, SALUTE THE BRETHREN.

"With reſpect to the general complexion of affairs, you will diſcover that from the public prints, better than I can detail them. The miſery, though *very great*, does not ſeem ſufficient to produce much wiſdom. All miniſterial cries are ſtill echoed by *John Bull*—indeed he had ſo committed himſelf into the hands of the miniſter, that his *pride* forbids complaint. *Horrida Bella* is ſtill purſued with unabating fury, and apparently, far from a termination—ſurely *this blood* ſhall be required at their heads!"

It is a fact well known, ſays a correſpondent, that a very ſerious alarm took place laſt ſummer in London, among the American merchants, on account of a rumor that hoſtile meaſures were impending on the part of Great Britain, againſt this country.—That alarm afterwards ſubſided; and many letters from that country publiſhed ſeveral weeks ſince, announced that it was in conſequence of the Proclamation of Neutrality.

JANUARY 29.

No very important news has been received from Europe the week paſt. The French affairs are in a train rather favorable than otherwiſe. A vaſt body of men now inveſts Toulon, determined to take and deſtroy that town. A report prevails that their northern army, has had another general action with and defeated the combined armies. Report alſo ſays that an ambaſſador, who is to ſuperſede Mr. Genet may be ſoon expected to arrive in America.

The French Convention ſeem reſolved to efface all the remains of antiquity, they even deſtroy or change cuſtoms and practices that had no kind of connection with the ancient deſpotiſm. The only ray of light that is diſtinguiſhable amidſt this gloom of deſolation, is a decree making proviſion for the inſtitution of public ſchools.

The combined powers are endeavouring to draw into the war all the preſent neutral powers of Europe. They have already ſucceeded in drawing in ſome of the ſtates of Italy, and Denmark is preſſed hard to declare herſelf.

By the report of a committee of the Legiſlature of South-Carolina, it is now aſcertained that Mr. Genet had commiſſioned a number of perſons to levy troops in that ſtate for the purpoſe of attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements.

WHITESTOWN, Jan. 15.

By a gentleman from Oneida, an Indian ſettlement on the Geneſee road, about 20 miles from this, we are informed that a council of the Indians was convened for the purpoſe of making a diviſion of the land owned by that tribe, to each individual Indian, that ſuch as chooſe might ſell to commiſſioners that are or ſhall be appointed for buying Indian lands.

ALBANY, January 27.

A reſolution has paſſed the two houſes, inviting to this city the Chiefs of the Oneida nation of Indians.—To treat for the purchaſe of the reſervation lands of the Oneidas is ſaid to be the deſign of this invitation.

NORTHAMPTON, December 18.

Mr. BUTLER,

By giving the following facts a place in your uſeful paper, you will oblige a conſtant reader, and good friend to economy and agriculture.

TWELVE Cows, kept on a farm in this neighbourhood, the ſeaſon paſt, produced the following amount, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Calves ſold for caſh,	11	8	0
2640lb. new milk Cheeſe, ſold at 6d. per lb.	66	0	0
350lb. Butter, ſold at 10d. per lb.	14	11	8
724lb. Skim Cheeſe, ſold at 3d. per lb.	9	1	0
Total	102	0	8

Beſides milk uſed in the family, and whey from the cheeſe, given the Swine which have been ſold from the farm, which are not reckon'd in the aggregate ſum above.

Cheſhire (County of Berk.) December, 1793.

NEWPORT, February 11.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed RAY GREENE, Eſq; Diſtrict Attorney for this State, in the Room of William Channing, Eſq; deceaſed.

The Congreſs of the United States have enacted, "That from and after the Firſt Day of May, A. D. 1795, the Flag of the United States be Fifteen Stripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be Fifteen Stars, white in a blue Field."

Prince Edward, 3d Son of his Britannic Majeſty, is expected ſhortly to arrive at Boſton from Quebec.

Accounts are received of the ſafe Arrival at Breſt of the French Ships of War which failed, ſome Time ſince, from New York; as alſo the America of 74 Guns from the Weſt-Indies.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The General Hiſtory of Europe, ſpeaking of Mary Queen of England, ſays, "The firſt Thing this Queen did, after ſigning her marriage Act with Philip, was to condemn her Rival to be beheaded, a Princeſs of ſeventeen Years of Age in full Bloom and Innocence, ſtill guilty of no other Crime than that of being nominated in Edward the VI's. Will. In vain did ſhe diveſt herſelf of this fatal Dignity, after poſſeſſing it but nine Days ſhe was led to the Scaffold, as were alſo her Huſband, her Father, and her Father-in-Law. This was the Third Queen of England in leſs than Twenty Years that laid her Head on the Block. The Proteſtant Religion in which ſhe had been bred was the chief Cauſe of her Death. This Revolution employed the Public Executioner more than the Soldiery. Thoſe Cruelties were all exercited by Act of Parliament. In every Country there have been Times of Bloodſhed and Confuſion; but in England a greater Number of Perſons of high Rank have periſhed on the Scaffold, than in all the Reſt of Europe together. It was the characteriſtic of this Nation ever to commit Murders with the Law on their Side.—The Gates of London, like the Mexican Temples have been infected with the Number of human Sculls ſuſpended as Trophies."—The next Royal Victim was Mary Queen of Scots, who after Twenty Years impriſonment laid her Head on the Block. She was treated, during her Confinement with equal Rigour to that ſuffered by the late Queen of France, and like her, ſaid to have been accompliſhed in Body and Mind. The next Royal Victim to Engliſh Severity was the unfortunate Charles the Firſt. All theſe People were killed as dead as thoſe who ſuffered in France by the Guillotine. By which we may ſee that the late Blood ſhed, and ſeeming Cruelty in France, is not original, it is but a faint Imitation of the Example ſet them by their Engliſh Neighbours—Then why ſhould the Engliſh ſay, this War differs from all other Wars? Why ſhould they be aſtoniſhed at a Conduct in 1793, which they, themſelves, ſo far exceeded, not by the ſwiniſh Multitude, but by their Royal Henry, Mary, and Elizabeth?

MARRIED.] - At Cumberland, Mr. JOHN DEXTER, of Providence, Merchant, to Miſs LUCINA DEXTER, Daughter of Mr. James Dexter.

DIED.] —"At Warwick, Mrs. CATHARINE GREENE, Conſort of William Greene, Eſq. Perhaps there are few of her Sex who have poſſeſſed more extenſive Powers of Mind, or diſcovered greater Excellence of Character, than Mrs. Greene; as few have acquitted themſelves, in the endearing Relations of a Wife, a Mother, a Friend and Neighbour, with more Propriety and Amiableneſs of Manners; varying and accommodating herſelf to all the Duties and Circumſtances of domeſtic and ſocial Life, with that unaffected Plainneſs and Dignity of Manners which flow from a benevolent Heart, and which indicate true Elevation of Mind.—Having for the Courſe of near 40 Years given every Proof of conjugal Affection, of maternal Tenderneſs and Care, and of every Domeſtic Virtue, and having obtained a good Report in the Church of God, in which ſhe held devout Communion, ſhe cloſed a Life eminent for Induſtry, Uſefulneſs and Piety, in the 63d Year of her Age."

—"At Exeter, on Saturday, the firſt Inſtant, in the 64th Year of his Age, the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, Paſtor of the Baptiſt Church in that Town.—He was a powerful Diſpenſer of the Word of God, ſincere and devout, an eminent Phyſician, unwearied in his Profeſſion, remarkably humane and benevolent.—He ſuffered a long, ſevere, and lingering Illneſs, which he bore with uncommon Fortitude; and with perfect Willingneſs he met the King of Terrors, and reſigned all ſublunary Attachments, for an eternal Reſt.—He left a large Congregation, a worthy Companion, and a Number of Children, to pay the grateful Tribute due to his Memory.—*Bleſſed are the Dead, that die in the Lord.*"

—At Pomfret, the 26th ult. Dr. ALBIGENCE WALDO, in the 44th Year of his Age.

—At Eaſt-Greenwich, Mr. DANIEL FRY.—Mrs. HANNAH CASEY, Wife of Mr. John Caſey.

—In Providence, Mr. ESEK BROWN, in the 58th Year of his Age.

—At Tiverton, Mrs. CATHARINE HICKS, Wife of Mr. Stephen Hicks.

—In this Town, Mrs. CHURCH, Widow of Mr. Rufus Church, in an advanced Age.

—Mrs. AMY ANTHONY, Wife of Mr. Daniel Anthony.

—Yeſterday, after a long Indiſpoſition, Mrs. SARAH SLOCUM, Conſort of Mr. William T. Slocum.

☞ *To be Sold, by* J. RICHARDSON, *at the Poſt-Office.* The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, *containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.*

FOR

BALTIMORE,

The SLOOP

LIVELY,

WILL ſail in Ten Days——For Freight or Paſſage apply to OLIVER READ, Maſter, or at GIBBS & CHANNING's Store.

Newport, Feb. 1[illegible], 1794

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of DANIEL BEEBE, late of this Town, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: And ſix Months being allowed for ſaid Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the Third Day of July next enſuing, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Jan 6, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 12[illegible] Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of

[illegible] ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

...RCURY.

...794. [Nº 1661.]

...RBER, near the State-Houſe.

We are fully perſuaded, that there is no ſolid groun[d] of hope, for preſervation from national calamities, with[out] a ſincere and careful attention to national juſtice [th]at whilſt the Government of this country oppreſs, or violate the undoubted rights of others, or ſuffer them to be violated by its citizens, with impunity; there can be no juſt cauſe to expect, however anxious we may be therefor, that we ſhall be preſerved from the evils, which now overſpread thoſe countries with which we have been moſt connected with, and whom as it were with common conſent, we have iniquitouſly ſhared the ſpoils of Africa. Whilſt the National Legiſlature ſuffer their citizens, [w]ithout reſtraint, to inflict the miſery and wretchedneſs [conſeq]uent upon the Slave-Trade upon our unoffending ...n, and to entail it upon their poſterity. We ...pprehend, that the nation at large, and our ...cular, participating in the crime, will ...vine diſpleaſure. ...ainted that our brethren and others, ...the continent, have ſpread this na...rets; but as we apprehend this ... the increaſe of light and ...o the moral ſenſe and ...ety, through the al...cious minds, is ...d with a ...ion

A FA[RM] ... Acres of ... a good new Houſe, Barn and Lot, and ... of excellent Land, ... the Main Road.—A... either of ſaid Places, or b... applying to

BENJAM[IN] ...

Newport Jan. 27, 1794.

To be Sold or Let,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick-Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE abovementioned, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

Europ... Intelligence.

WARSAW (Poland) Sept. 29.

THE laſt letters from Grodno of the 25th inſt. prove, that our conjectures with regard to the final event of negociation with Pruſſia were not groundleſs. It ended as it began, or rather ſurpaſſed all the violences exerciſed on the 2d of this month.

On the 3d the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, early in the morning, opened this negociation, by arreſting four members of the Diet, viz. Krainodembſki, of Liva, Szydlouſki, of Aloc, Mikenſki, of Wyzogrod, and Shayinſki, of Lomza; whom he ſent off immediately under a guard to the reſpective places they repreſent.

Next, he ordered two battalions of grenadiers with three pieces of cannon, to ſurround and block up all the avenues and gates of the caſtle.

After theſe preliminaries, the ſitting of the Diet began. Its formal opening was ſtrongly oppoſed, on the ground of a former decree, that all deliberations ſhould ceaſe, whenever any violent act ſhould be employed againſt a member of the legiſlative body.

In conſequence, before the reading of the ambaſſador's note was allowed, two deputations were ſucceſſively ſent to him, to demand the liberty of the arreſted members. They were anſwered both verbally and by note, with abſolute refuſal. The notes were then read. The houſe conceived itſelf to be in a paſſive ſtate, as being under foreign arms and deprived of a free deliberation, would not proceed for many hours on any buſineſs, during which time they witneſſed a moſt diſtreſſing and humiliating ſcene: a Ruſſian General, ſtruting to and fro in the middle of the Senate, in preſence of the King on the throne, perſuading and menacing all by turns the members to ſign unconditionally the Deſks. the King of Pruſſia.

Five hours were ſpent in this manner, by the Hundred. motion of Count Aukwitz, Nuncio o Box. agreed to make a ſolemn declaration O, the violent meaſures employed by arrels of Alexandria ſuperdor on the 2d of September, prove a total inactivity of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp. ſing their ſentiments.

FOR SALE,

or exchange, 50 Acres of excellent Land, at the South when the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of Thomas Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3. 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Carolina Indigo of the firſt Quality, by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity.
Ruſſia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handſome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.

Three good Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known Houſe and Stand for Buſineſs on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—ſaid Houſe is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eaſtward the ſame Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of ſaid Houſe, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Alſo a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3. 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. Jan. 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Peter Mumford, of Newport, Poſt-Rider, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT-PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Do—s, Baſons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Honourable Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of SIMON R. WARD, late of ſaid Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And ſix Months being allowed for ſaid Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the ſixth Day of July next enſuing, being the Time allowed, by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL, } *Commiſ-*
ETHAN CLARKE, } *ſioners.*

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WARD, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, January 6, 1794.

MANUFACTURED and Sold by
JONATHAN M...

MOULD and dipped CAN... hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for ... at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives ... for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Braſs and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Braſs and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſer, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Caſh for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabin—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, Jun. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 20th Day of March *next*, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.——The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. Jan. 31, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Jeſſe Saunders, of Providence, Houſewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c, Jan.* 24, 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of JAMES BLIVEN, of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c. Jan.* 24, 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*
November 23 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of SYLVANUS ... of Gloceſter, in the County of Providence, Labourer, are notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence ... Monday in February next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition ... of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. ... for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*